The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, February 22, 1794. Number 392.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Strect.*

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SAMUEL CREIGH,
ſurviving partner.

The ſaid Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittſburgh and Fort Waſhington, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has taken up three ſtray cattle, viz. one red Cow, about ſix years old, marked in the off ear with a ſwallow fork, and in the near ear a crop and an under bit, one brown heifer, between three and four years old, with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the near ear, and an under ſlope in the off ear; one ditto of the ſame age, with a large white ſpot on her rump, a white tail and belly, marked in the off ear with a crop and an under bit, and in the near ear with a ſlit and under bit. Said cattle came to the ſubſcriber's on the 23d of Dec. 1793. The owner is deſires to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CARPER, on the weſt of Ohio, near the mouth of Buffaloe.

Iron and Caſtings

FOR ſale at the ſtore of *FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.* at the mouth of Jacob's creek, two miles from the Iron Works, who have juſt received a few tons of Caſtings, well aſſorted, and a quantity of Bar Iron; for the Caſtings will be received caſh, linen, ſugar, tallow, lincy, bacon, &c.— They mean to keep up a conſtant ſupply of Iron and Caſtings, by the ton or ſmaller quantity.

WHEREAS divers perſons have committed treſpaſſes on the eſtate of Captain Thomas Hutchins, deceaſed, in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, this is to give notice, that in future, any one who may be detected in cutting down or carrying off any timber, cord wood, &c. from ſaid eſtate, will be proſecuted according to law.

N. BEDFORD, agent for ſaid eſtate.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1794.

ISAAC PEARCE poſtrider, on the route to Morgan town, takes the liberty of requeſting thoſe who have not paid agreeable to the terms of his ſubſcription paper, that they will immediately do it; and as he propoſes continuing to ride until January 1795, (and longer if he receives encouragement) he ſolicits a continuance of the public favor; in the mean time informs ſuch as chuſe to decline employing him, that they are at liberty at any time on paying what may be due to the printer, and to himſelf.

February 1, 1794.

AT the requeſt of Mr. ANDREW BOGGS, of Waſhington county, I certify, that no application was ever made from him to me, or from me to him, for the appointing him an officer in the revenue, nor can I conceive how his neighbours could charge him with a thing never thought of by me, unleſs they judged from his honeſty and integrity, that he was a proper perſon to fill ſuch an office; beſides, there is officers already ſufficient for that county, unleſs the people would get better tempered, which I hope will ſoon be the caſe.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue.

January 31, 1794.

NOTICE

IS *hereby to thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſubſcriber, before the commencement of the company of Campbell & Langly, of the town of Waſhington, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to Mr. James Langly, merchant, of the town of Waſhington, on or before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they will be ſued. Alſo thoſe who ſtand indebted to Meſſrs. Campbells, of the town of Greenſburgh, to come in on the aforeſaid time, and make payment, otherwiſe they will be ſued.*

There are at this time opened at the aforeſaid ſtores, a neat and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell low for Caſh or country produce.

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greenſburgh, Jan. 23, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

ANY perſon wanting LIME, may be ſupplied with any quantity at my Kiln at Nine Pence per buſhel, or One Shilling if delivered in Pittſburgh any time after the firſt of April next.

JOHN MOSSMAN.

Mount Pleaſant, Feb. 5, 1794.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

Blank Indentures for ſale at the Printing Office.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WAR, that terrible ſcourge of the human race, like the execution of criminals, muſt ſometimes be reſorted to, for the maintainance of juſtice and peace. But the principles of philoſophy dictate, that neither war nor capital puniſhment ought to be reſorted to, if means more congenial to the rational nature of man can accompliſh the eſſential objects of ſociety, government, and national ſovereignty. And the ſame principles, which, in the progreſs of civilization, have inſtructed governments, in reſtraining the offences of their own citizens, to ſubſtitute the wholeſome means of reformation, inſtead of the rude and deſtroying rage of ferocity; now call loudly upon them, in repelling the aggreſſions of other governments, to ſeek for ſome means of juſtice and defence, leſs brutal and ruinous than war.— Nations are to each other as individuals: and as individuals in forming a government have agreed to ſubmit themſelves to laws, for the protection of each from every other, and for the general good of the whole; ſo have nations, in their dealings with each other, agreed to be governed by certain laws, which experience has ſuggeſted and proved to be productive of general convenience. If towards their own citizens, nations, liſtening to the voice of reaſon, have, without relaxing their authority, or indulging licentiouſneſs, leſſened the ſanguinary rigour of their laws; may we not hope, that, without infringing their ſovereignty, or inviting rapacity, they may introduce a ſimilar reformation in their puniſhments of each other, reſerving war, as the laſt effort of neceſſary defence or correction.

There are ſome things which neither a nation or an individual ought to ſubmit to. Neither ought to give up honour or ſafety, and both ought to proportion the means of defence to the extent of the encroachment; and the diſpoſition of the aggreſſor. A tranſient injury, the effect of accident, negligence or ſudden paſſion may be overlooked. But an injury, however inſignificant in itſelf, ariſing from a fixed malignity of intention or making a part of a general plan of injuſtice, ought to be reſented with a ſpirit and effect proportioned to the intention and the plan, and with an alacrity and diligence competent to ſuppreſs thoſe growings of encroachment, which acquieſcence never fails to attract.

Britain has committed, and yet ſeems not to relinquiſh, certain offences againſt the law of nations, in which the United States of America are the object, and greatly ſufferers. One is the occupying our territory with an armed force. Another is the inſolent, unwarrantable, and unexampled aſſumption of an authority to ſeize our veſſels carrying proviſions, and other articles not contraband, into ports of France not blockaded. Another forming a glaring contraſt to the preceding inſtance is, that, though in a declared ſtate of neutrality and peace with the United States; ſhe has furniſhed the Indians, declared and actual enemies of the United States, with arms, ammunition, and all the means of war, and incited and enabled the Indians to retain that territory, which both ſhe and the Indians had tranſferred to us. Under colour of a truce with Portugal, which Britain negociated without the conſent or even knowledge of Portugal, ſhe has incited the Algerines to ſeize our ſhips and drag our unfortunate citizens into a cruel and hopeleſs ſlavery. Narrowly and haughtily ſhe has perſiſted in refuſing every overture of a liberal and permanent ſyſtem of trade with us, and made us, on very hard terms, mere tenants at will of her commerce. This, though no poſitive offence againſt the law of nations, marks a diſdainful jealouſy, and hoſtile coldneſs of mind, injurious to us, and requiring our reſentment; and perhaps may ariſe from that vain and preſumptuous fancy, on which ſhe, and other nations, have founded a pretext to decline a connection with France, that we have yet no ſettled government.

As theſe acts of Britain intimately wound our intereſt, our ſafety, and our honour, it is proper to conſider, whether they are the mere paſſing acts of paſſion, negligence, or chance, or whether they are the permanent effects of a malignant mind, and parts of a general ſyſtem of injuſtice.

They are the dictates of a ſpirit of domination and excluſive trade; and this combined ſpirit is the ruling paſſion of Britain. Had ſhe, wiſely and liberally, deſired only the trade of this country, it was not neceſſary to retain the government of it; yet with what pertinacious zeal, and vain deluſion, did ſhe ſtrive to retain the Americans in her political fetters? And with what hopeleſs and humiliating reluctance, did ſhe give us up to ourſelves? *Hæret lateri lethalis arundo* —the wound yet rankles in her heart; and the riſing glory of an emancipated republic galls her pride, and awakens ſuſpicions of the gradual diſſolution of her own frame.

Some other anecdotes of the conduct of Britain, within theſe few years paſt, will ſhew, that a ſpirit of domination and excluſive trade is her ruling paſſion; that juſtice and liberty are with her but empty names; that her encroachments have always been in proportion to the acquieſcence with which they have been ſubmitted to, and have always yielded to a proper reſiſtance; that her conduct to us is a part of her general ſyſtem, which ſhe uniformly purſues, and never, unleſs compelled, relinquiſhes a ſmall ſample of her commodities, which ſhe will multiply and improve, according to the encouragement which our market affords; and that our true intereſt is inſtantly and reſolutely to check their progreſs, which will be the eaſier done, the ſooner we undertake it.

Is any evidence wanting of the avarice and ambition of Britain? Look at India, whither over half the globe ſhe has traverſed, to enſlave, by the moſt cruel oppreſſion, the moſt unoffending people upon earth. Look at Africa, which ſhe labours to retain in ignorance, and excite to the moſt odious barbarity, and has half unpeopled, to ſwell her pride, and extend her commerce. What quarter of the earth has not been curſed with her devouring paſſions? Had liberty and juſtice been any principles of hers, what nobler cauſe to diſplay them, than the cauſe of France? Is it not known, that ſhe would have interfered to prevent the eſtabliſhment of the new form of monarchy of 1789, if the London merchants had not oppoſed the deſign, and corrected one of her paſſions by the other! Did not France ſolicit her friendſhip? Did ſhe not condeſcend to *beg* her neutrality? Even this was [illegible] perverſely refuſe

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and *free and magnanimous* Britain leagued herself with the combination of despots, to suppress the dawn of liberty in Europe, and provoke and maintain those disorders, which are charged as the faults of the government of France. There can be no government without a king, says the king of Britain, and while I compel the French to accept a king, I do not interfere in their government; or deny their authority to chuse any form they please. Royal logick indeed! But it is not the form but the spirit of the government, that the king of Britain dreads. It is not a republic, but liberty, at which he trembles. And liberty he equally fears and hates, whether it appear in the shape of a republic or a monarchy. The ambassador of the nation of France must be dismissed, and the British ambassador recalled from that nation, because they had no king, and were become a republic. But the ambassadors of Holland, Venice, Genoa, &c. remain in the same confidence, though they have no king, and are republics.—But in France, the people are free; in Holland, Venice, Genoa, &c. they are not. O Poland! if the form of a monarchy could have reconciled tyrants to liberty, thou hadst been yet free, independent, and undivided.—Here was a revolution accomplished by no bloodshed, by no violence; no king murdered; no bishops plundered; no nobles banished or beheaded; no territory invaded; no crusade of principles or opinions published or threatened; none of those crimes imputed to France, and alledged as the cause of war; but a change of the internal government, freely, peaceably, and almost unanimously established; and the elective republic transformed into an hereditary monarchy. But unfortunately even this system had provided that the people should be free; and the kings of Europe wisely perceived, that freedom in the people was derogatory from their dignity, and pernicious to the people themselves; that men were a kind of animals incapable of self-management, a species of property descending to them by inheritance, and that kings alone were intrusted by God with wisdom and authority to govern the world. These vicegerents of heaven, therefore, like faithful apostles, agreed to make a common cause, to root out this political heresy, this damnable opinion, that men were not beasts, and restore the true creed of the divine right of kings. The generous Catharine and Frederick, with the stipulated consent of George, took under their gentle care to instruct the people of Poland; while George, if their eyes were not sooner enlightened, by their own reflections, and the admonions of the missionary of Brunswick, was, in due time, and when it should be necessary, to extend his pastoral protection to the people of France. The partition of Poland was effected, the new established monarchy was abolished, the old republic was set up, in the little republic; and George, from that moment forgot the hateful armed neutrality; Catharine forgot the petulant armistice in favour of the Turks; and both, forgetting old grudges, like Pilate and Herod, at the martyrdom of our Saviour, on that day, were made friends together, for before they were at enmity. George, no doubt, with the most pious sympathy for the oppression of this gallant people, washed his hands of the blood of the Poles; but he entered closer than ever into alliances with their murderers, and sent his fleet and his troops to fight by their side, and accomplish a similar purpose, part of the same concerted plan, which they are now, I trust with all the frowns of heaven upon them, endeavouring to carry into effect in France.

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The enmity of the government of Britain to the principles of liberty declared in France, has been uniformly notorious. When, in prosecution of those principles, France declared, that navigable rivers are, by natural right, public highways to all people, living on their banks, and that treaties restraining such right are void, and accordingly declared the navigation of the Scheldt free. Britain eagerly seized this pretext, for taking part in the war, and goaded on the tardy Hollanders, to arm in defence of their diplomatic monopoly, assuring them of the performance of her guarantee. This, united with the influence of the stadtholder, who now trembled for his power, produced the desired effect. Holland slowly, and Britain hastily armed. France anticipated the menace and the danger, renounced the hopeless system of courting the neutrality of Britain, and declared that war, which she could no longer avoid. Britain was now free to display openly that concealed enmity, which she had always entertained.—Those resources, which she so amply possesses, she exhausted to aggravate the distress of France. She wearied all the courts of Europe, with the most urgent solicitations to exert themselves against this struggling people. Spain and Portugal were persuaded to join the combination. A line of ships was to be drawn round France by sea, and of armies by land; and attacked at once by famine and force without, and treachery and sedition within; she was to be rendered incapable of resistance. Denmark and Sweden were pressed by the united menaces of Britain and Russia, but Denmark and Sweden had the sense and spirit to resist, vindicated their right to trade with France, compelled the despots to relinquish their threat of seizing their vessels; with a generosity and independence, which other nations failed to exhibit, admitted the right of the French to model its own government according to its own will; and held it enough for other nations, that France had an actual government of any kind. Britain, baffled here, did not think it prudent to compel by force, what she could not accomplish by art and solicitation. But it was fear, and not a sense of decency or respect for the sovereignty of other nations, that restrained her. For her applications to the petty and discordant states of Italy, were in another stile. The king of the two Sicilies was drawn into the vortex of power. The duke of Tuscany was told, that a British fleet was about to enter Leghorn, to compel the duke to accede to the combination or punish him for his contumacy. The state of Genoa was told, that this fleet had accomplished its object at Leghorn, and was now ready to proceed to Genoa, for the same purpose. These imperious dictates were heard with suitable submission. Algiers, Britain, all Italy and Germany, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Prussia are united against France; and if the influence, art, or force of Britain can prevail, not a single state in Europe will be suffered to remain neutral.

(To be concluded in our next.)

American Affairs.

BOSTON, January 27.

Authentic news from France.

Extract of two letters from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, whose information may be depended upon, now in France, to his friend in this town, dated Paris, Octo. 20, 1793.

"The state of France is much altered within a few weeks for the better.—Liberty must triumph, and I thank God their is such a nation as the French to defend her cause—some distresses must happen—some wrongs must be committed—but the principle is eternal, and must finally prevail."

"October 25.

"I cannot help sending you this, in hopes it will reach you by the same vessal that I wrote my last. The affairs of France are much altered within a few days, and every appearance justifies the most sanguine expectations in favor of their final success. Nothing could have placed them on so good a footing, as the total destruction of all their internal enemies, or rather civil wars: but they have not only done that, but appear in a very fair to repel all the combined armies. They have been beaten upon the Rhine, a complete surprise was effected—but in every other part they have the advantage—should Toulon be retaken which is quite probable (as the French have driven the Spaniards and English quite into the town) I think the dance will be up. I cannot but believe, that in case France falls, America will follow."

Is it not surprising, says a correspondent, that the virtuous MADISON is not supported by the members from the northward—when the great object of the CARRYING TRADE are so peculiarly advantageous to the navigation of these states? Unless this important branch is supported, the remaining trade of this country must soon become annihilated, and the northern states in particular fall a sacrifice to the infamous policy of the British nation.

Go on thou disinterested patriot; and though the voice of our representatives, in *vindication* of your principles, is not heard within the walls of Congress—yet be assured that 'the PEOPLE' of the northern states will ever express their warmest acknowments for your laudable and independent exertions.

NEW YORK, February 5.

We are well assured, by a gentleman who left London in November, that in addition to the black catalogue of British insults of the American republic and flag, the ships Belvidere, Factor, and Ellis, of this port, and several other American vessels, had been actually stript of their men, who were sent on board of men of war, and English minute-men sent in their stead.

The last Gazette printed at Leyden informs us that the celebrated Mr. Danton, who is supposed to have long governed Barrere, the mountain, and the whole party opposed to that of the late Brissotine faction, has formally requested leave to resign his seat in the national assembly, pleading his great infirmities.

It is reported and by many believed that the celebrated Dr. Priestly has determined to remove to this country to enjoy the blessings of a free government.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

From a late French paper.

The French frigate l'Uranie, of 44 guns, commanded by the brave captain Tartu, being on a cruise off Cape Finisterre, in the beginning of November, and having fallen in with a Spanish frigate of the same force, and a sloop of war of 22 guns, engaged them—and after an engagement which lasted from nine in the morning till night, with some intervals, which both frigates took to repair their rigging, the Spanish frigate and sloop attempted to run away, but the sloop was taken & carried to Rochfort.

Three days after, the Uranie had a most bloody engagement with the English frigate the Thames, of 40 guns, which lasted three hours. The Thames had 100 men killed, and wounded; and captain Tartu having been unfortunately killed, prevented the Thames being taken on that day, but the day following she was chased and taken by the Carmagnole, of 40 guns, without any engagement, having been entirely disabled by the Uranie.

The Concorde and Eolus are arrived at Brest, and their commanders sent to the convention to account for their conduct. The Jupiter is also arrived at Rochfort, and her commander, Bompard, will be sent to give his reasons for having been the cause of the desertion of that squadron

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

It is confirmed from several quarters, that the British have given or-

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DECREES.

THE National Convention, after having heard the report of the committee of public safety, decrees.

Art. 1st. All goods manufactured in England, Scotland, Ireland or any of the countries subject to the British government are proscribed from the soil and territory of the French republic.

2d. The administration of the customs is bound, on the personal responsibility of the administrators and trustees, to see that none of the aforesaid goods be introduced or imported into France.

The administrators or trustees who shall have permitted or suffered the introduction or importation of said goods into France, shall be punished with twenty years chains.

3d. All persons who, from the day of the publication of the present decree shall import, introduce, sell or buy, or cause to be imported, introduced, sold, or bought directly or indirectly, any goods made or manufactured in England, shall be punished with the same penalty as is specified in the preceding article.

4th. All persons wearing or using said goods imported since the publication of the present decree shall be deemed suspected, and shall be punished as such conformably to the decree passed last September.

5th. All hand bills in the English language or bearing English marks or denominations, as also all journals announcing or publishing the sale of such goods are proscribed under the penalty of twenty years chains against the authors and proprietors of such hand bills and journals.

6. The French proprietors of English goods shall be obliged to make their declaration, within a fortnight, before the municipality of the place of their residence, and to prove the original invoice. The municipalities shall transmit an account of the same to the executive council.

7th. All goods of English manufacture now in the different warehouses, or shops, shall be deposited in places appointed by the executive council, saving to the proprietors and merchants an indemnification to be regulated according to the statements and invoices which shall be transmitted by virtue of the foregoing article.

The national convention, after having heard the report of the committee of war, decrees as follows:

Art. 1st. Every citizen put into requisition for the service of the armies shall alledge sickness or infirmity as a cause of dispensation, shall be obliged to have the state of his health examined and certified by a doctor or surgeon appointed for that purpose by the administration of the district or place of his abode. The certificate delivered by the doctor or surgeon shall be examined by the said administration which shall be authorised to require a fresh verification of the state of the citizen to whom the certificate shall have been delivered.

2d. Every citizen put into requisition, every man in actual service who shall procure a false attestation of sickness or infirmity shall be deemed suspected, and as such put into a state of arrest, until peace.

3d. Every doctor or surgeon who shall be convicted of having given false certificates of sickness or infirmity, either to citizens put into requisition, or to military men in actual service, shall be punished with two years chains.

November 7.

TOULON.

The representatives of the people before Toulon, wrote from Ollioules on the 24th of October, that prospects in the south began to brighten that the requisitions of the neighbouring departments, and the forces that were employed in besieging Lyons, were absolutely necessary, the enemy being masters of the sea, and, therefore, enabled to procure all the reinforcements they stood in need of. These representatives, sent also another letter to the convention, written by a young defender of his country, whose father had been condemned to death; "I address myself to you," he says, "who are the fathers of the country: I belong to a family who are as aristocratic as I am patriotic; it has renounced me—from this I derive honor. I understand that my father is to be guillointed to day—He has betrayed his country, and therefore deserves punishment—I do not regret it.

"No good republican ought to acknowledge as parents those who are not like himself, republicans—I request that I may become the adopted child of the nation."

The convention applauded his conduct.

VIENNA, October 30.

Our army employed in the campaign against the French, is composed of 260,000 men, which leaves in the hereditary dominions of the emperor, but about 50,000 regular troops; but we understand that the frontier troops of Hungaria, and Transylvania are forming considerable bodies; about 27,000 quintals weight of clothing for our army upon the Rhine, has been sent thither from the 1st of September to the 20th of October last.

It is the general wish here, that the war may be discontinued, as the people are beginning to murmur aloud at the consequences, which have already resulted from the present hostilities.

LONDON, November 14.

The American funds are risen considerably in value since their government has declared its determination to observe a strict neutrality.

A detachment of ships of the line from Lord Hood's fleet, consisting of the Courageux, and Alcide of 74, and the Ardent of 36 guns each, have bombarded a fort at St. Florenz, in the island of Corsica.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 7.

Yesterday was shipped on board the Ostnaburgh cutter for Ostend, 5000 flannel vests and 2000 pair of foot socks for the use of the British army in Flanders; and from the prospect of the subscription still going on, a very considerable addition is expected. The vessels sails to-morrow.

American Affairs.

BOSTON, January 15.

From Martinico, December 17.

We learn, that on the 12th of Dec. a British squadron of eight sail of the line, an 18 frigates and transports to the number of 50 sail, arrived at Barbadoes—That General Richambeau has but a small regular force of whites and artillery, but had 7000 armed mulattoes and negroes, in whom he had instilled the idea, that should the British conquer Martinico, they would be sold to slavery. It is therefore expected, that they will fight with great bravery.

From Cape Francois.

We are informed, that the Spaniards captured that place on the 30th Nov.—We also learn, that the town of Aux Caves was nearly destroyed by fire; occasioned by a dispute between the whites and mulattoes: The latter proposed to the former to disarm the free negroes; but the whites suspecting the sincerity of the mulattoes in the business, refused, on which the mulattoes, after setting at liberty the prisoners at St. Louis, marched against the whites, but were ambuscaded, and in a great measure cut off. On the divulgement of the affair, the free negroes set fire to the town of Cayes.

Leogan, and several other towns, have surrendered to the English.

The governor of New Hampshire has given orders to the commissary general, to have the barracks at Fort William and Mary, near Portsmouth, (now the property of the U. States) cleared of the military stores belonging to that state.

NEW YORK, January 24.

The Times, a London paper, of Nov. 14, says—"Thomas Paine has left Paris and sailed for America, the asylum for all emigrant politicians."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated January 21.

"A wealthy planter of St. Domingo, arrived here a few days ago from the Havanna, declares, that 6500 troops, of the Spanish line, had arrived at that port, two days before he left it, and that he saw the whole of them disembark. These forces are destined to co operate immediately, with their allies the British, against the French, on the island of St. Domingo."

We are extremely happy to inform the public, that the Amboy passage boat, which left this city the 26th of December last, and which was said to be lost on Long Island, was, after having been eleven days at sea, drove into Martha's Vineyard, after experiencing the greatest imaginable distress, both for the want of provisions, as well as bad weather, which obliged them to cut away her mast. The lives of all, however, (one child excepted) have been providentially preserved. This grateful intelligence comes by captain White, from St. Thomas, who put in at Martha's Vineyard, in distress, for want of provisions—He brought with him all the passengers of the Amboy boat.

CHARLESTON, January 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this city.

"The people here have got recruiting mad, for the French service to go against West Florida, Augustine and New Orleans:—Col. K—— is to command a legion, Col. P—— a battalion; Messrs. O. C. &c. are captains to Col. P——'s battalion. They have inlisted upwards of thirty of the militia troop of horse, now in service, in Green county.

BALTIMORE, January 25.

Letters just received from St. Marks mention the arrival of 1200 French troops at Port de Paix, in Hispaniola; that Port au Prince was taken by the white inhabitants—that the commissioner Santhonax had fled to the mountains, with the negroes, and that Polverel is imprisoned at Les Cayes.

Jan. 27. John Fritz, an ingenious mechanic in Germany, has lately exhibited a chariot of his own invention, which may be put in motion with the hand, by means of a spring, and with so much rapidity, as to advance a quarter of a league in less than five minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

The James river canal is now so far completed as to admit loaded boats to come with ease and safety, within about one thousand yards of the city of Richmond.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated the 19th instant, to a gentleman in this city.

"A French corvette, the Brutus, is arrived here after a passage of 53 days, and brings intelligence, that negociations for a peace with Prussia, were in progression. That internal commotions were so far done away, that an insurgent was not to be found since taking the city of Lyons, from whence the troops proceeded to Toulon, now invested by 150,000 of the republicans, pressing the siege with the utmost vigour—That the Spaniards had been again defeated near Bayonne; that the squadron which sailed this fall from New York, were safely arrived at Brest, that the republican fleet commanded the channel—that order and discipline, both in the army and navy were fully established; that a martial spirit prevailed all France; that all commerce, for the present, was at an end; that the most vigorous warlike preparations were conspicuous in all parts of the republic; that since the execution of Marie, Orleans, Brissot, and others, the powerful faction, which operated to the great hurt of the republic, is no more; and that tranquility, and order were re-established in every department.

These particulars are all confirmed by the Patuxent Planter from Bordeaux."

February 1.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated January 22.

"The captain of the brig Rover, which left Gibraltar the 1st December, says, 11 sail of American vessels are carried into Algiers; this is a dreadful affair, but what are we to do to avert such calamities?"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New York to the insurance company of North America, dated the 28th inst.

"A vessel has arrived from Gibraltar, in 55 days. The Algerine fleet sailed again the 27th of November. I have not seen the captain to know what force. He saw Col. Humphreys at Gibraltar, who upon the fleet's sailing again, had laid aside his intention of going to Algiers. He brings confirmation, of the capture of the President, ship Hope, of New York, and ship Thomas, of Boston."

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, January 24.

Mr. Greenup called up the resolutions of the legislature of the state of Kentucky, relative to the reimbursement of their expences in the Indian war, since their accession to the union, referred to the secretary of the treasury.

The house, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the secretary of state relative to the restrictions and privileges of the trade of the United States in foreign countries. Messrs. Hartley, Tracy, and Boudinot, spoke against the resolutions of M. Madison; these gentlemen were answered by Mr. Nicholas, and the debate continued until the hour of adjournment.

MONDAY, January 27.

Mr. Findley presented the petition of George Brown, of Washington county, in the state of Pennsylvania, praying compensation for personal services rendered the United States, during the late war. Ordered to lie on the table.

Several other petitions of the same import were read.

The report of the secretary of state occupied the attention of the house during the remainder of the sitting.

TUESDAY, January 28.

The speaker laid before the house a petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition societies of the states of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware,

and *free and magnanimous* Britain leagued herself with the combination of despots, to suppress the dawn of liberty in Europe, and provoke and maintain those disorders, which are charged as the faults of the government of France. There can be no government without a king, says the king of Britain, and while I compel the French to accept a king, I do not interfere in their government; or deny their authority to chuse any form they please. Royal logick indeed! But it is not the form but the spirit of the government, that the king of Britain dreads. It is not a republic, but liberty, at which he trembles. And liberty he equally fears and hates, whether it appear in the shape of a republic or a monarchy. The ambassador of the nation of France must be dismissed, and the British ambassador recalled from that nation, because they had no king, and were become a republic. But the ambassadors of Holland, Venice, Genoa, &c. remain in the same confidence, though they have no king, and are republics.—But in France, the people are free; in Holland, Venice, Genoa, &c. they are not. O Poland! if the form of a monarchy could have reconciled tyrants to liberty, thou hadst been yet free, independent, and undivided.—Here was a revolution accomplished by no bloodshed, by no violence; no king murdered; no bishops plundered; no nobles banished or beheaded; no territory invaded; no crusade of principles or opinions published or threatened; none of those crimes imputed to France, and alledged as the cause of war; but a change of the internal government, freely, peaceably, and almost unanimously established; and the elective republic transformed into an hereditary monarchy. But unfortunately even this system had provided that the people should be free; and the kings of Europe wisely perceived, that freedom in the people was derogatory from their dignity, and pernicious to the people themselves; that men were a kind of animals incapable of self-management, a species of property descending to them by inheritance, and that kings alone were intrusted by God with wisdom and authority to govern the world. These vicegerents of heaven, therefore, like faithful apostles, agreed to make a common cause, to root out this political heresy, this damnable opinion, that men were not beasts, and restore the true creed of the divine right of kings. The generous Catharine and Frederick, with the stipulated consent of George, took under their gentle care and instruct on the people of Poland; while George, if their eyes were not sooner enlightened, by their own reflections, and the admonions of the missionary of Brunswick, was, in due time, and when it should be necessary, to extend his pastoral protection to the people of France. The partition of Poland was effected, the new established monarchy was abolished, the old republic was set up, in the little republic; and George, from that moment forgot the hateful armed neutrality; Catharine forgot the petulant arming in favour of the Turks; and both, forgetting old grudges, like Pilate and Herod, at the martyrdom of our Saviour, on that day, were made friends together, for before they were at enmity. George, no doubt, with the most pious sympathy for the oppression of this gallant people, washed his hands of the blood of the Poles; but he entered closer than ever into alliances with their murderers, and sent his fleet and his troops to fight by their side, and accomplish a similar purpose, part of the same concerted plan, which they are now, I trust with all the frowns of heaven upon them, endeavouring to carry into effect in France.

It appears therefore, that liberty, whether in the form of a republic or a monarchy, is equally odious, and slavery, in either form acceptable to the government of Britain; and in her political connections, it is the *spirit*, and not the *form* of the government, that she makes her touchstone. Where was the boasted generosity of Britain, and her love of liberty, when to say nothing of express consent, she looked passively on the dismemberment of Poland, and saw, without resentment, a free monarchy, modelled as nearly as possible after her own, dissolved by foreign force, and slavery substituted in its stead? But a few years before Britain had armed against that very power which accomplished this deed of darkness. What was Catharine then doing? She was not enslaving the Poles; she was not destroying liberty; for then Britain would have been silent. She was warring against the Turks, securing a port on the sea of Azoph, and preparing, instead of Mahometan ignorance, bigotry, and indolence, to introduce European civilization, letters, and commerce along the shores of the Euxine and Hellespont, open the passage of the Dardanelles, and awaken the sleeping genius of Greece.—But a Russian fleet might then have descended into the Mediterranean, and, though the general commerce of Europe might have been extended, the trade of Britain in the Levant might have been rivalled, and her jealous avarice was alarmed. Catharine, however, yielded not to the threats or arms of Britain, but steadily pursued and gained her first point.—George, when he found bluftering would not do, was fain to put up with the disappointment; and soon after the swelling principles of France presented a near attack upon his spirit of domination, deeming the progress of foreign liberty more formidable than that of foreign commerce, he made his peace with Catharine, in the treaty of Pilnitz, and consenting, that she should not only retain Oczakow, but seize as much of Poland as she pleased, secured her co-operation to check the rising spirit of liberty, and relieve him from this fear of such magnitude, that, like Aaron's rod, it swallowed up all others.

Long ago, it was the plan of Britain, which she yet constantly pursues, and to which with her love of territory, is the true cause of her detention of our posts, to engross the whole fur trade of North America. She had it in view to penetrate the country to the western coast, and by means of the Oregan, the lakes, and St. Laurence, form a communication across the continent. The establishment of the Spaniards at Nootka found threatened this scheme. She armed against Spain. France, though since the revolution, respected the obligations of a treaty, which, for the mutual benefit of both nations, her former authority had made with Spain, and declared to Britain, that the must side with her ally. Britain declined the contest, and submitted to a miserable treaty, which restrained her on her own element. Yet even this treaty Spain did not deign to execute; but Britain forgot this, in her enmity to France, and cordially united with Spain, against the common danger of tyrants.

The enmity of the government of Britain to the principles of liberty declared in France, has been uniformly notorious. When, in prosecution of those principles, France declared, that navigable rivers are, by natural right, public highways to all people, living on their banks, and that treaties restraining such right are void, and accordingly declared the navigation of the Scheldt free. Britain eagerly seized this pretext, for taking part in the war, and goaded on the tardy Hollanders, to arm in defence of their diplomatic monopoly, assuring them of the performance of her guarantee. This, united with the influence of the stadtholder, who now trembled for his power, produced the desired effect. Holland slowly, and Britain hastily armed. France anticipated the menace and the danger, renounced the hopeless system of courting the neutrality of Britain, and declared that war, which she could no longer avoid. Britain was now free to display openly that concealed enmity, which she had always entertained.—Those resources, which she so amply possesses, she exhausted to aggravate the distress of France. She wearied all the courts of Europe, with the most urgent solicitations to exert themselves against this struggling people. Spain and Portugal were persuaded to join the combination. A line of ships was to be drawn round France by sea, and of armies by land; and attacked at once by famine and force without, and treachery and sedition within; she was to be rendered incapable of resistance. Denmark and Sweden were pressed by the united menaces of Britain and Russia, but Denmark and Sweden had the sense and spirit to resist, vindicated their right to trade with France, compelled the despots to relinquish their threat of seizing their vessels; with a generosity and independence, which other nations failed to exhibit, admitted the right of the French to model its own government according to its own will; and held it enough for other nations, that France had an actual government of any kind. Britain, baffled here, did not think it prudent to compel by force, what she could not accomplish by art and solicitation. But it was fear, and not a sense of decency or respect for the sovereignty of other nations, that restrained her. For her applications to the petty and discordant states of Italy, were in another stile. The king of the two Sicilies was drawn into the vortex of power. The duke of Tuscany was told, that a British fleet was about to enter Leghorn, to compel the duke to accede to the combination or punish him for his contumacy. The state of Genoa was told, that this fleet had accomplished its object at Leghorn, and was now ready to proceed to Genoa, for the same purpose. These imperious dictates were heard with suitable submission. Algiers, Britain, all Italy and Germany, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Prussia are united against France; and if the influence, art, or force of Britain can prevail, not a single state in Europe will be suffered to remain neutral.

(To be concluded in our next.)

American Affairs.

BOSTON, January 27.

Authentic news from France.

Extract of two letters from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, whose information may be depended upon, now in France, to his friend in this town, dated Paris, Octo. 20, 1793.

"The state of France is much altered within a few weeks for the better.—Liberty must triumph, and I thank God their is such a nation as the French to defend her cause—some distresses must happen—some wrongs must be committed—but the principle is eternal, and must finally prevail."

"October 25.

"I cannot help sending you this, in hopes it will reach you by the same vessal that I wrote my last. The affairs of France are much altered within a few days, and every appearance justifies the most sanguine expectations in favor of their final success. Nothing could have placed them on so good a footing, as the total destruction of all their internal enemies, or rather civil wars: but they have not only done that, but appear in a very fair to repel all the combined armies. They have been beaten upon the Rhine, a complete surprise was effected—but in every other part they have the advantage—should Toulon be retaken which is quite probable (as the French have driven the Spaniards and English quite into the town) I think the dance will be up. I cannot but believe, that in case France falls, America will follow."

Is it not surprising, says a correspondent, that the virtuous MADISON is not supported by the members from the northward—when the great object of the CARRYING TRADE are so peculiarly advantageous to the navigation of these states? Unless this important branch is supported, the remaining trade of this country must soon become annihilated, and the northern states in particular fall a sacrifice to the infamous policy of the British nation.

Go on thou disinterested patriot; and though the voice of our representatives, in *vindication* of your principles, is not heard within the walls of Congress—yet be assured that 'the PEOPLE' of the northern states will ever express their warmest acknowments for your laudable and independent exertions.

NEW YORK, February 5.

We are well assured, by a gentleman who left London in November, that in addition to the black catalogue of British insults of the American republic and flag, the ships Belvidere, Factor, and Ellis, of this port, and several other American vessels, had been actually stript of their men, who were sent on board of men of war, and English minute-men sent in their stead.

The last Gazette printed at Leyden informs us that the celebrated Mr. Dunton, who is supposed to have long governed Barrere, the mountain, and the whole party opposed to that of the late Brissotine faction, has formally requested leave to resign his seat in the national assembly, pleading his great infirmities.

It is reported and by many believed that the celebrated Dr. Priestly has determined to remove to this country to enjoy the blessings of a free government.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

From a late French paper.

The French frigate l'Uranie, of 44 guns, commanded by the brave captain Tartu, being on a cruise off Cape Finisterre, in the beginning of November, and having fallen in with a Spanish frigate of the same force, and a sloop of war of 22 guns, engaged them—and after an engagement which lasted from nine in the morning till night, with some intervals, which both frigates took to repair their rigging, the Spanish frigate and sloop attempted to run away, but the sloop was taken & carried to Rochfort.

Three days after, the Uranie had a most bloody engagement with the English frigate the Thames, of 40 guns, which lasted three hours. The Thames had 100 men killed, and wounded; and captain Tartu having been unfortunately killed, prevented the Thames being taken on that day, but the day following she was chased and taken by the Carmagnole, of 40 guns, without any engagement, having been entirely disabled by the Uranie.

The Concorde and Eolus are arrived at Brest, and their commanders sent to the convention to account for their conduct. The Jupiter is also arrived at Rochfort, and her commander, Bompard, will be sent to give his reasons for having been the cause of the desertion of that squadron

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

It is confirmed from several quarters, that the British have given or-

ders to their privateers to take all American veſſels from any French port with ſuch articles as were prohibited under the old government. This is an additional inſtance of their tyrannical uſurpation over the empire of the ſea, which they maintain uncontrouled by juſtice or the law of nations.

A democratic ſociety is about to be eſtabliſhed in New York. The abuſe which has been ſo liberally beſtowed on popular ſocieties from a certain quarter, has convinced the lukewarm of the neceſſity of them.

We have it from good authority that the report inſidiouſly circulated, that produce, &c. imported into France cannot be ſold but at a price limited by the convention, is unfounded. We have ſeen an authentic letter from the higheſt ſource containing information directly contrary.

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The report was finally adopted, and committed for a bill.

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Inconſiſtency of Laws.

By the ſevere foreſt laws of William the Conqueror, if a man killed a deer, a hare, or a wild boar, he was condemned to loſe his eyes; whereas he might atone for murder with a moderate fine.

At this day, by the laws of England an annual income of one hundred pounds ſterling is neceſſary to qualify a man for killing a partridge; whereas an income of forty ſhillings is ſufficient to entitle him to give his vote for member of parliament.

Weſtmoreland County, ſſ.

A liſt of cauſes ſet down for trial at March Term, 1794.

Robert M'Crea aſſig. of Joſeph Erwin	*vs*	John Taylor
Peter Marmie	*vs*	John Ward
Leſſee of John Garden & others	*vs*	Iſaac Miller
Thomas Simpſon & George Swan	*vs*	Hugh Neilly
Walter Bell	*vs*	Wm. Meſſer
William Graham	*vs*	Wm. Goudy
		The Execs. of R. Lowers who was exe.
Andrew Stewart	*vs*	&c. of And. Lowers, deceaſed.
John M'Kee	*vs*	Mich. Rugh
William Wright for the uſe of T. Griffith	*vs*	Js. M'Grew junior
Leſſe of James Boal	*vs*	Adam Horn
David Vance	*vs*	John Irwin
Hugh H. Brackenridge for the uſe of Preſly Nevill	*vs*	The adminſtrs of N Stokely, deceaſed
James Burns	*vs*	Fred. Baum
William Gittamy	*vs*	W. Sterret
Leſſee of Saml. Dixon	*vs*	S. Morhead
Andrew Robinſon aſſg. of W. M. Sterret	*vs*	G. Bender
George Wilkins	*vs*	C. Bear & C. Rinhart
Bartel Laver	*vs*	P. Horbach
Jacob Macklin	*vs*	Rt. Taylor
David Sheerer	*vs*	J. Stakpole
Alex. Thompſon for the uſe of A. Cruckſhanks & Jane his wife late Jane Miller, ſurviving adminiſtratrix, and John Craig, adm. of Samuel Miller	*vs*	Mos. Shaw
Jacob Everhart for the uſe of John Houſer	*vs*	John Tarr
James Boner for the uſe of Sam. Morriſon	*vs*	C. Forman
Gerardus Nyhoff & Peter Claaſſen	*vs*	John Davis
Elizabeth Shanon who ſurvived Thomas Galbraith, adminiſtrator, &c. of Samuel Shanon, deceaſed	*vs*	Geo. Henry
Same Plaintiff	*vs*	Same Deft.
Iſaac Robb	*vs*	W. Bartlet
Daniel Hill	*vs*	J. Dunkelberg
Joſeph Thompſon	*vs*	W. M. Steret, ſurvig. obligor
Same	*vs*	Same
Chriſtopher Truby & J. Probſt wood rangers	*vs*	Aw. Shaw,
Sampſon Archer	*vs*	J. M'Cutcheon
Frederick Rohrer, jun.	*vs*	J Painter.

MR. M'CALL *in his publication of the 7th of January laſt, endeavors to prove that the records of Waſhington county will ſhew ſomething againſt me too indelicate to mention—Any perſons who pleaſe to examine the records of that county will find the true ſtate of the buſineſs—they will find his name in many caſes, viz. debts, &c. whereas I defy them to find me marked in any one caſe whatever. His caution to his cuſtomers that there was no ſuch thing as goods opening at the place I advertiſed, is groundleſs, for I have an aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the conſumption of the country. It is like his language to me when we joined partnerſhip, I was not willing on account of his ſmall principal, but was induced by the large quantity of goods he daily expected from England and the principal factories of Manchester, Sheffield, &c. but unfortunately they are drove by contrary winds to Cape Horn, or taken by the Algerine corſairs along with the French; here he engaged to furniſh the millers on Waſhington and Ohio counties laſt ſpring.*

ARTHUR GARDNER.

Waſhington county, Feb. 20, 1794.

Was left through miſtake by the waggons that brought up my goods, a large box containing Saddles, Saddle Bags, & Bridles. The owner is deſired to call for it.

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-Eaſt Corner of Market and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, has opened a general aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he propoſes to ſell in the wholeſale way only, ſo far as the nature of the buſineſs will admit.—He further propoſes to continue a general aſſortment of the above goods at the ſame ſtore and to give the uſual credit to dealers of fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

THE partnerſhip of Beaumont and Bryan being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm are hereby directed to pay off their reſpective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authoriſed to receive and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the buſineſs as uſual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January 14, 1794.

N. B. All debts due the above partnerſhip that are not paid by the 15th of March, will be put into a magiſtrate's hands for recovery. The diſtant ſeparation of the partners requiring a ſpeedy ſettlement of their affairs.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

From the (*London*) STAR, of Nov. 25, received at New-York from Madeira.

Yeſterday Mr. Wiffin, the King's meſſenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with diſpatches from Joſeph Braine, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter at Genoa.

By theſe diſpatches, it appears that the Republic, determined not to give up their connection with France, had rather choſen to riſk hoſtilities with this country, and had determined on a war with Great Britain!—Mr. Wiffin, the meſſenger, was allowed twelve hours to paſs through their territories, and all foreigners, the French excepted, had been ordered to quit the territories of the Republic within a certain time; in conſequence of which ſir Gilbert Elliot, who was there on his way to Toulon, and Mr. Drake, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at Genoa, with all the Britiſh then at that place, had embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Berwick, of 74 guns, Captain Mann, and ſailed for Toulon.

Letter from General Souham.

"Dunkirk Nov. 11.

"I have informed the commander in chief of a violent inſurrection of the Belgian people which took place principally at Ghent and Antwerp, on account of a new levy which the emperor wiſhed to be made. He ſent 100,000 muſkets to arm them, and they have turned them againſt himſelf. Troops have ſet out from the camps of Liſſing, Menin, and Courtray, to march thither. I wait for the orders of the commander in chief.

SOUHAM.

Pittſburgh, February 22.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Ormſby, dated Green View, Head Quarters, January 11, 1794, to his friend in this town.

"The day after my arrival here, an old Delaware Indian and a white man came in with a flag to the General, and a meſſage from the hoſtile Indians that they deſired to be at peace with the Americans—that they were deceived and were ſorry they had not made peace ſooner—that the late efforts had not been moleſted—That 12 men under the command of capt. Collins, had lately had a ſkirmiſh with 26 Indians, the former loſt three men, the latter 5—the Indians kept poſſeſſion of the ground—in conſequence of this information captain Eaton was ordered out with 60 men, to bury the dead, he proceeded to the field of action, where there was a large Indian encampment, but being diſcovered the ſavages fled, leaving behind them, a large quantity of fur, ſkins, &c—that the party returned without the loſs of a man.—that the General and men were in high ſpirits."

At a meeting of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the town of Greenſburgh and its vicinity.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Eſq. in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That the underneath gentlemen be and are hereby notified to attend in the town of Greenſburgh, on Friday 28th inſt. in order to prepare a certain piece or inſtrument of writing in favor of the freemen of this county.——George Armſtrong, Eſq. John Young, Eſq. Hugh Roſs, Eſq. Robert Taylor, Eſq. Colonel John Bonnet, Mr. James M'Maſters, Mr. John Probeſt, Mr. John Irwin, Major Murray, Mr. Deniſton, Joſeph Cook, Eſq. Colonel Pomery, Mr. Robert Dickey, Dr. Marchant, Squire Rough, Squire Martin, Col. Davidſon, Col. Trubey, Robert Oar, Eſq.

By order of the Chair,

TERENCE CAMPBELL, Sec'ry.

Greenſburgh, Feb. 19, 1794.

ders to their privateers to take all American veſſels from any French port with ſuch articles as were prohibited under the old government. This is an additional inſtance of their tyrannical uſurpation over the empire of the ſea, which they maintain uncontrouled by juſtice or the law of nations.

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Inconſiſtency of Laws.

By the ſevere foreſt laws of William the Conqueror, if a man killed a deer, a hare, or a wild boar, he was condemned to loſe his eyes; whereas he might atone for murder with a moderate fine.

At this day, by the laws of England an annual income of one hundred pounds ſterling is neceſſary to qualify a man for killing a partridge; whereas an income of forty ſhillings is ſufficient to entitle him to give his vote for member of parliament.

Weſtmoreland County, ſſ.

A liſt of cauſes ſet down for trial at March Term, 1794

Robert M'Crea aſſig. of Joſeph Erwin	*vs*	John Taylor
Peter Marmie	*vs*	John Ward
Leſſee of John Garden & others	*vs*	Iſaac Miller
Thomas Simpſon & George Swan	*vs*	Hugh Neilly
Walter Bell	*vs*	Wm. Meſſer
William Graham	*vs*	Wm. Goudy
		The Exers. of R. Lowers who was exe.
Andrew Stewart	*vs*	&c. of And. Lowers, deceaſed.
John M'Kee	*vs*	Mich. Rugh
William Wright for the uſe of T. Griffith	*vs*	Js. M'Crea junior
Leſſe of James Boal	*vs*	Adam Horn
David Vance	*vs*	John Irwin
Hugh H. Brackenridge for the uſe of Preſly Nevill	*vs*	The adminſts of N Stokely, deceaſed
James Burns	*vs*	Fred. Baun
William Gittamy	*vs*	W. Sterret
Leſſee of Saml. Dixon	*vs*	S. Morhead
Andrew Robinſon aſſg. of W. M. Sterret	*vs*	G. Bender
George Wilkins	*vs*	C. Bear & C. Rinhart
Bartel Laver	*vs*	P. Horbach
Jacob Mackin	*vs*	Rt. Taylor
David Sheerer	*vs*	J. Stakpole
Alex. Thompſon for the uſe of A. Cruckſhanks & Jane his wife late Jane Miller, ſurviving adminiſtratrix, and John Craig, adm. of Samuel Miller	*vs*	Mos. Shaw
Jacob Everhart for the uſe of John Houſer	*vs*	John Tarr
James Boner for the uſe of Sam. Morriſon	*vs*	C. Forman
Gerardus Nyhoff & Peter Claaſſen	*vs*	John Davis
Elizabeth Shanon who ſurvived Thomas Galbraith, adminiſtrator, &c. of Samuel Shanon, deceaſed	*vs*	Geo. Henry
Same Plaintiff	*vs*	Same Deft.
Iſaac Robb	*vs*	W. Bartlet
Daniel Hill	*vs*	J. Dunkelberg
Joſeph Thompſon	*vs*	W. M. Steret, ſurvig. obligor
Same	*vs*	Same
Chriſtopher Truby & J. Probſt wood rangers	*vs*	Aw. Shaw,
Sampſon Archer	*vs*	J. M'Cutcheon
Frederick Rohrer, jun.	*vs*	J Painter.

MR. M'CALL *in his publication of the 7th of January laſt, endeavors to prove that the records of Waſhington county will ſhew ſomething againſt me too indelicate to mention—Any perſons who pleaſe to examine the records of that county will find the true ſtate of the buſineſs—they will find his name in many caſes, viz. debts, &c. whereas I defy them to find me marked in any one caſe whatever. His caution to his cuſtomers that there was no ſuch thing as goods opening at the place I adverti ſed, is groundleſs, for I have an aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the conſumption of the country. It is like his language to me when we join d partnerſhip, I was not willing on account of his ſmall principal, but was induced by the large quantity of goods he daily expected from England and the principal factories of Manchester, Sheffield, &c. but unfortunately they are drove by contrary winds to Cape Horn, or taken by the Algerine corſairs along with the French boats he engaged to furniſh the millers in Waſhington and Ohio counties laſt ſpring.*

ARTHUR GARDNER.

Waſhington county, Feb. 20, 1794.

Was left through miſtake by the waggons that brought up my goods, a large box containing Saddles, Saddle Bags, & Bridles. The owner is deſired to call for it.

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-Eaſt Corner of Market and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, has opened a general aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he propoſes to ſell in the wholeſale way only, ſo far as the nature of the buſineſs will admit.—He further propoſes to continue a general aſſortment of the above goods at the ſame ſtore and to give the uſual credit to dealers of fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

THE partnerſhip of Beaumont and Bryan being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm are hereby directed to pay off their reſpective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authoriſed to receive and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the buſineſs as uſual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January 14, 1794.

N. B. All debts due the above partnerſhip that are not paid by the 15th of March, will be put into a magiſtrate's hands for recovery. The diſtant ſeparation of the partners requiring a ſpeedy ſettlement of their affairs.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

From the (*London*) STAR, of Nov. 25, received at New-York from Madeira.

Yeſterday Mr. Wiffin, the King's meſſenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with diſpatches from Joſeph Braine, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter at Genoa.

By theſe diſpatches, it appears that the Republic, determined not to give up their connection with France, had rather choſen to riſk hoſtilities with this country, and had determined on a war with Great Britain!—Mr. Wiffin, the meſſenger, was allowed twelve hours to paſs through their territories, and all foreigners, the French excepted, had been ordered to quit the territories of the Republic within a certain time; in conſequence of which ſir Gilbert Elliot, who was there on his way to Toulon, and Mr. Drake, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at Genoa, with all the Britiſh then at that place, had embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Berwick, of 74 guns, Captain Mann, and ſailed for Toulon.

Letter from General Souham.

"Dunkirk Nov. 21.

"I have informed the commander in chief of a violent inſurrection of the Belgian people which took place principally at Ghent and Antwerp, on account of a new levy which the emperor wiſhed to be made. He fear 100,000 muſkets to arm them, and they have turned them againſt himſelf. Troops have ſet out from the camps of Ciſoing, Menin, and Courtray, to march thither. I wait for the orders of the commander in chief.

SOUHAM.

Pittſburgh, February 22.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Ormſby, dated Green View, Head Quarters, January 11, 1794, to his friend in this town.

"The day after my arrival here, an old Delaware Indian and a white man came in with a flag to the General, and a meſſage from the hoſtile Indians that they deſired to be at peace with the Americans—that they were deceived and were ſorry they had not made peace ſooner—that the late efforts had not been moleſted—That 12 men under the command of capt. Collins, had lately had a ſkirmiſh with 26 Indians, the former loſt three men, the latter 5—the Indians kept poſſeſſion of the ground—in conſequence of this information captain Eaton was ordered out with 60 men, to bury the dead, he proceeded to the field of action, where there was a large Indian encampment, but being diſcovered the ſavages fled, leaving behind them, a large quantity of fur, ſkins, &c—that the party returned without the loſs of a man.—that the General and men were in high ſpirits."

At a meeting of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the town of Greenſburgh and its vicinity.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Eſq. in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That the underneath gentlemen be and are hereby notified to attend in the town of Greenſburgh, on Friday 28th inſt. in order to prepare a certain piece or inſtrument of writing in favor of the freemen of this county.——George Armſtrong, Eſq. John Young, Eſq. Hugh Roſs, Eſq. Robert Taylor, Eſq. Colonel John Bonnet, Mr. James M'Maſters, Mr. John Probeſt, Mr. John Irwin, Major Murray, Mr. Deniſton, Joſeph Cook, Eſq. Colonel Pomery, Mr. Robert Dickey, Dr. Marchant, Squire Rough, Squire Martin, Col. Davidſon, Col. Trubey, Robert Oar, Eſq.

By order of the Chair,

TERENCE CAMPBELL, Sec'ry.

Greenſburgh, Feb. 19, 1794.

60

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, January 31.

THE Speaker laid before the houſe the petition of Thomas Ruſs, E. Rutledge and others reſpecting ſome claims to lands in the territory ſouth of the river Ohio; read and ordered to lie for conſideration.

The petition of Samuel Awbon, of the ſtate of R. Iſland, was preſented, read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. The prayer of the petition was for a compenſation for military ſervices.

Mr. Gilbert calledup the reading of the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Thomas Jenkins and ſons, of the ſtate of New York; the report, was agreed to by the Houſe, and a committee of three members was appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the ſame.

Mr. Chriſtie preſented the petition of Richard Dallam of the ſtate of Maryland, which was read and referred to a committee of three members.

The petitioner ſtated, that two ſuits were inſtituted againſt him in the ſtate of Maryland, in the name of the United States, for the ſum of ſix thouſand one hundred and forty dollars, and ſeventy four cents, which he alledged ought not to be charged to him, and aſſuring the Houſe, that he had in his poſſeſſion ſundry proofs and documents to authenticate the juſtice of his claim.

The remainder of this ſitting was taken up in debates on the propoſitions of Mr. Madiſon.

MONDAY, February 3.

The Houſe according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the French emigrants from St. Domingo, now reſiding within the United States. After ſome time the committee roſe, reported the bill without any amendment, which was taken up in the Houſe, agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State on the privileges and reſtrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries, and after a deſultory debate the queſtion was taken on the firſt propoſition, the ſame was carried by 51 to 46. After which the committte roſe, reported progreſs and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 4.

The engroſſed bill for the relief of the emigrants from St. Domingo, now reſident within the United States and who may be found in want of relief, was read the third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Senate for concurrence. The blank was filled up with 15,000 dollars.

The petition of John Clark was, preſented, read, and on motion of Mr. Hartley referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. The prayer of the petitioner was for compenſation for military ſervices rendered the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

Order of the day, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the following reſolution, being the ſecond propoſed by Mr. Madiſon, relative to the reſtrictions and privileges of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries—to wit.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations having no commercial treaty with the U. States.

Mr. Nicholas moved to amend the reſolution by inſerting an exemption in favor of Ruſſia, Denmark, the Hanſiatic towns, Spain, Portugal, and the Imperial ports.

A debate enſued, which continued 20 minutes paſt the uſual hour of adjournement, when the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

Mr. Montgomery preſented the petition of Joſeph Sadler, a Captain in the Pennſylvania line, who had been a priſoner among the Indians two years, praying compenſation for ſervices rendered the the United States during the late war. Referred to a ſelect committee of three members.

Mr. Cobb preſented the petition from the inſpecting officers of the port of Boſton, praying for an augmentation of ſalary.—Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The order of the day was called for; whereupon, a motion was made to poſtpone the further conſideration of the report of the Secretary of State, reſpecting the reſtrictions and privileges of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries, and of the reſolutions propoſed by Mr. Madiſon, until the firſt Monday in March next. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt and one fifth of the members preſent, were,

YEAS 51.—NAYS 47.

The meſſage lately received from the Preſident of the United States, together with the letters and documents from the Executive of North Carolina, was referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee on the poſt office law, brought in a report, which was read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole Houſe, 150 copies to be printed and made the order for Monday next:

The report contemplates ſundry alterations in the poſt roads in the diſtrict of Maine, Pennſylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia, and ſundry amendments in the 8th, 14th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 27th ſections of the poſt office law, reſpecting the ſalaries of the gentleman at the head of that office, and his ſeveral deputies, and in the rates of poſtage.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, in obedience to the order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 30th of January laſt, containing an account of the money now in the treaſury—the probable account of what may be therein the firſt of April next—and the amount of the demands againſt the treaſury in that period, together with the ſtate of the domeſtic loans.

Referred to the committee of the whole houſe, on the appropriation bill.

The houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Trumbull in the chair) on the report of the ſelect committee on the judiciary power; and after ſome time ſpent in the buſineſs, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon townſhip containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiſkey taken, if convenient to the purchaſer, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Eſq. adjoining the premiſes.

January 20, 1794.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, February 1ſt, 1794.

A.

DAVID Abraham, ſoldier, in captain Hanna's company; Dr. Richard Alliſon, weſtern army; Chas. Avery, Cincinnati, north weſtern territory; David Alliſon, Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory; Michael Ahagen.

B.

His excellency William Blount, governor, fourth weſtern territory; Walter Beall, Birds town, Kentucky; Benjamin Bentley, merchant miller; Solomon Brewer, Fort Waſhington; Elijah Bachus, Marietta, Muſkingum; Abraham Brelaw, Fort Waſhington.

C.

John Collins, Garret Covode, Elias Culbert, Joſeph Chapman, Marietta; Eleazer Curtis, Marietta; Richard Carney, ſchoolmaſter; William Caſidy, Redſtone; James Cook, Waſhington county; Robert Carithers, Buffaloe; Eleanor Culbertſon, Yough.

D.

Parvin Dunn, Kentucky; James Dobbin, Canonſburgh; Monſ. Deprent, Michael Day, Lt. Geo. Dunn, Fort Hamilton; David Dobbin, care of revd. M. Aenderſon; Joſeph Dorſey, near Redſtone; Thomas Davis, Kentucky.

E.

John Elder, Conemaugh; George Everly, captain David Engliſh, Waſhington county.

F.

Enſign James Finly, Conrad Freiſe, butcher.

G.

George Gordon, Kentucky; capt. Iſaac Guion, weſtern army.

H.

Major Hamtramck, Poſt Vincennes; Robert Hays, Allegheny county; John Hara, Ann Hill or Thomas Hill, Allegheny county; Joſeph Hamilton, eſq. Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory Revd. Matthew Henderſo, Chartiers; Hugh Hanna, taylor, care of rev. M. Henderſon, Chartiers; Abijah Hunt & Co. Fort Waſhington; Nicholas Harris, ſoldier, Fort Waſhington.

J.

Thomas Jordon.

K.

Dr. John Knight, Fort Pitt.

L.

Luther Ludden, Fort Franklin; Mr. Loagan or Joſeph Fleming, on the Monongahela; Thomas Low.

M.

Daniel M'Kendry, Charles M'Kee, Redſtone; George M'Keagg, care of And. Watſon, Pittſburgh; George M'Cauſland, Waſhington county; James M'Gibbony, Robert M'Clean, Waſhington county; Thomas Moore, Waſhington county; Thomas M'Kee, William Marſhel, Robert K. Moore, Pittſburgh; Patrick M'Cay, George M'Combs, Allegheny county; John M'Quee, Pittſburgh; Neil M'Laughlin, care of Samuel Wilſon, Millers run; William M'Creery, William Moore, Muddy creek; Robt. Moore, Waſhington county; Joſhua Mullen, ſoldier, weſtern army; Sam. M'Mullen, care of James M'Burney, Waſhington; Citizen Mentelle, Gallipolis; John Morriſon, Robert M'Cready, Waſhington county; Alex. M'Coy, near Pittſburgh; William M'Comb, Waſhington; Jas. M'Cutchin, Waſhington county.

N.

Thomas Noble.

O.

Connel O'Boyle, Pittſburgh; Phelim O'Boyle.

P.

Hon. Rufus Putnam, Marietta; Thomas Patterſon, Waſhington county; Michael Power, near Pigeon creek, Waſhington county.

R.

John Robinſon, Redſtone; William Robſon, Allegheny county; Elizabeth Richarſon, Forks of Yough; Oliver Roberts, ſifer, Fort Waſhington; William Reed, Marietto; David Reley, Forks of Yough; John Reed, Kentucky; John Ruſs, Pittſburgh; James Reed, Waſhington; Andrew Rutherford, Redſtone; Robert Ruſſel, Waſhington county; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; John Rodenback, ſoldier; Iſabella Ruſſel.

S.

Joſeph Stevens, Whelen; John Samſon, Racoon; William Severy, Waſhington; Thomas Sampſon, Chartiers; Kingan and St. Clair, Fort Cumberland; Richard Speer, Ohio; James Smith, Pittſburgh; John Shariff, Allegheny county; Anthony Saugrin, George Simpſon, Marietta; Mr. Soulard, Alex. Smith, Waſhington.

T.

Robert Tait, Fort Waſhington; Hon. George Turner, weſtern territory; Thomas Thompſon, Chartiers; William Tod, Waſhington; William Techlin, Redſtone; Eliſha Thatcher, ſoldier.

V.

James Veech, Redſtone; Captain Solomon Van Renſelaer, light dragoons.

W.

Robert Watſon, near Pittſburgh; William Wilſon, care of James Semple, near Fort Pitt; Captain Nathaniel Wilſon, Pittſburgh; James Wells, Pittſburgh; Samuel Wachope, Lexington, Kentucky; James and Hance Wilſon, Buffaloe; Lieut. Whiſtler, Reece Wolf, Morgan town; James Walker, Samuel Wilſon. ſen. Reardon's run.

William Semple,

At the Stone Houſe in Second Street,

IS juſt beginning to open a large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—Alſo, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large aſſortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1794.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order. alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

60

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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The meſſage lately received from the Preſident of the United States, together with the letters and documents from the Executive of North Carolina, was referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee on the poſt office law, brought in a report, which was read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole Houſe, 150 copies to be printed and made the order for Monday next:

The report contemplates ſundry alterations in the poſt roads in the diſtrict of Maine, Pennſylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia, and ſundry amendments in the 8th, 14th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 27th ſections of the poſt office law, reſpecting the ſalaries of the gentleman at the head of that office, and his ſeveral deputies, and in the rates of poſtage.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, in obedience to the order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 30th of January laſt, containing an account of the money now in the treaſury—the probable account of what may be therein the firſt of April next—and the amount of the demands againſt the treaſury in that period, together with the ſtate of the domeſtic loans.

Referred to the committee of the whole houſe, on the appropriation bill.

The houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Trumbull in the chair) on the report of the ſelect committee on the judiciary power; and after ſome time ſpent in the buſineſs, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon townſhip containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiſkey taken, if convenient to the purchaſer, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Eſq. adjoining the premiſes.

January 20, 1794.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Fittſburgh, February 1ſt, 1794.

A.

DAVID Abraham, ſoldier, in captain Hanna's company; Dr. Richard Alliſon, weſtern army; Chas. Avery, Cincinnati, north weſtern territory; David Alliſon, Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory; Michael Ahagen.

B.

His excellency William Blount, governor, ſouth weſtern territory; Walter Beall, Birds town, Kentucky; Benjamin Bentley, merchant miller; Solomon Brewer, Fort Waſhington; Elijah Bachus, Marietta, Muſkingum; Abraham Brelaw, Fort Waſhington.

C.

John Collins, Garret Covode, Elias Culbert, Joſeph Chapman, Marietta; Eleazer Curtis, Marietta; Richard Carney, ſchoolmaſter; William Caſidy, Redſtone; James Cook, Waſhington county; Robert Carithers, Buffaloe; Eleanor Culbertſon, Yough.

D.

Parvin Dunn, Kentucky; James Dobbin, Canonſburgh; Monſ. Deprent, Michael Day, Lt. Geo. Dunn, Fort Hamilton; David Dobbin, care of revd. M. Aenderſon; Joſeph Dorſey, near Redſtone; Thomas Davis, Kentucky.

E.

John Elder, Conemaugh; George Everly, captain David Engliſh, Waſhington county.

F.

Enſign James Finly, Conrad Freiſe, butcher.

G.

George Gordon, Kentucky; capt. Iſaac Guion, weſtern army.

H.

Major Hamtramck, Poſt Vincennes; Robert Hays, Allegheny county; John Hara, Ann Hill or Thomas Hill, Allegheny county; Joſeph Hamilton, eſq. Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory Revd. Matthew Henderſo, Chartiers; Hugh Hanna, taylor, care of rev. M. Henderſon, Chartiers; Abijah Hunt & Co. Fort Waſhington; Nicholas Harris, ſoldier, Fort Waſhington.

J.

Thomas Jordon.

K.

Dr. John Knight, Fort Pitt.

L.

Luther Ludden, Fort Franklin; Mr. Loagan or Joſeph Fleming, on the Monongahela; Thomas Low.

M.

Daniel M'Kendry, Charles M'Kee, Redſtone; George M'Keagg, care of And. Watſon, Pittſburgh; George M'Cauſland, Waſhington county; James M'Gibbony, Robert M'Clean; Waſhington county; Thomas Moore, Waſhington county; Thomas M'Kee, William Marſhel, Robert K. Moore, Pittſburgh; Patrick M'Cay, George M'Combs, Allegheny county; John M'Quee, Pittſburgh; Neil M'Laughlin, care of Samuel Wilſon, Millers run; William M'Creery, William Moore, Muddy creek; Robt. Moore, Waſhington county; Joſhua Mullen, ſoldier, weſtern army; Sam. M'Mullen, care of James M'Burney, Waſhington; Citizen Mentelle, Gallipolis; John Morriſon, Robert M'Cready, Waſhington county; Alex. M'Coy, near Pittſburgh; William M'Comb, Waſhington; Jas. M'Cutchin, Waſhington county.

N.

Thomas Noble.

O.

Connel O'Boyle, Pittſburgh; Phelim O'Boyle.

P.

Hon. Rufus Putnam, Marietta; Thomas Patterſon, Waſhington county; Michael Power, near Pigeon creek, Waſhington county.

R.

John Robinſon, Redſtone; William Robſon, Allegheny county; Elizabeth Richarſon, Forks of Yough; Oliver Roberts, ſiſer, Fort Waſhington; William Reed, Marietto; David Reley, Forks of Yough; John Reed, Kentucky; John Roſs, Pittſburgh; James Reed, Waſhington; Andrew Rutherford, Redſtone; Robert Ruſſel, Waſhington county; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; John Rodenback, ſoldier; Iſabella Ruſſel.

S.

Joſeph Stevens, Whelen; John Samſon, Racoon; William Severy, Waſhington; Thomas Sampſon, Charters; Kingan and St. Clair, Fort Cumberland; Richard Speer, Ohio; James Smith, Pittſburgh; John Shariff, Allegheny county; Anthony Saugrin, George Simpſon, Marietta; Mr. Soulard, Alex. Smith, Waſhington.

T.

Robert Tair, Fort Waſhington; Hon. George Turner, weſtern territory; Thomas Thompſon, Chartiers; William Tod, Waſhington; William Techlin, Redſtone; Eliſha Thatcher, ſoldier.

V.

James Veech, Redſtone; Captain Solomon Van Renſelaer, light dragoons.

W.

Robert Watſon, near Pittſburgh; William Wilſon, care of James Semple, near Fort Pitt; Captain Nathaniel Wilſon, Pittſburgh; James Wells, Pittſburgh; Samuel Wachope, Lexington, Kentucky; James and Hance Wilſon, Buffaloe; Lieut. Whiſtler, Reece Wolf, Morgan town; James Walker, Samuel Wilſon. ſen. Reardon's run.

William Semple,

At the Stone Houſe in Second Street,

IS juſt beginning to open a large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—Alſo, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large aſſortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1794.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order. alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.

Dec. 20, 1793.